









TWO DOLLARS. PER ANNUM

NUMBER 47

CONTES BETWEEN A NEW YORK AND A  
PHILADELPHIA BRUIER—TWENTY-NINE  
ROUNDS FOUGHT.

alienate from it the sympathy of mankind.



## LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM CHARLESTON AND THE SOUTH.

The Philadelphia North American has from a reliable source reliable intelligence concerning the state of affairs at Charleston.

First, it is certain that the blockade is frequently, if not constantly, violated at Charleston, not only by the inland channels to Edisto, St. Ignace, and other inlets, but mainly by the Maffit, or northern channel of Charleston harbor. They are certain of twelve feet of water by this channel, and as the blockading fleet is in the main ship channel, some six or seven miles southward from Fort Sumter, our ships are too far from the Northern channel to pursue the rebel vessels successfully. The privateer Gordon came in by this channel early in the summer, at mid-day, and went out the same way on October 12th, with Mason and Sidel on board. She has since come in by the Edisto inlet and inland route, and now lies at Charleston.

The steamer Isabella is now thoroughly fitted up, loaded with near 1,000 bales of cotton, and is in the harbor, ready to run the blockade at the first opportunity; and the schooner Prince of Wales is also loading with cotton for the same purpose. Evidently something must be done with this Maffit channel, if there is to be a blockade at all.

As to the Confederate forces on the coast of South Carolina, there are three regiments of artillery, and five to eight South Carolina regiments on the railroad toward Savannah, Coosawatchie. With the Georgia troops, there are in all about 12,000 men within easy reach of Beaufort and of Hilton Head Island. Most of the South Carolina troops numbering thirteen regiments, are still in Virginia.

There is a general armament of embankments at Charleston, and five new gunboats are building.

The condition of the lower coast district is evidently one of great disorder and alarm. Many of the planters are burning their cotton, gin houses, and gathered crops. The names of two planters are given in the Courier of Friday, the 20th, as having made the patriotic march on the Richmond Dispatch of Saturday, the 20th, has the following telegram from Charleston: Charleston, Nov. 20.—The patriotic planters of the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Those who have not the heart to apply the torch themselves have authorized the military authorities to save their crops from the ravages and lust of the enemy—to destroy everything before them. The plantations of North Edisto and its neighborhood are now one sheet of flame and smoke throughout. Parties below unite in saying that everything is swept in one vast flame.

It does not look as though much compliance was felt in the future maintenance of the Confederate authority, however disconcerting it may be to the sanity of the planters themselves.

Their local preparations for defence are more successful than is generally supposed. A new battery is in course of erection on Sullivan's Island, one on James Island, and a line of entrenchments near the same place two miles long. There are two powder mills in the Pickens District, one near Charleston and elsewhere. Arms are also abundant—the great stock in the arsenal, and the late importations by the Bermuda and Eingal, being sufficient to arm everybody.

The Bermuda brought about 2,000, of which Charleston got about 1,500; of the Eingal brought 12,500 superior Enfield rifles, entering at Savannah on Wednesday, Nov. 13th. Percussion caps are made in Charleston, and cannon are also cast and rifled—a foundry establishment having fully 200 men at work at the business, and successful percussion cap making machine in operation. All other military equipments are abundantly made.

Provisions are abundant and cheap.—The Courier of Nov. 20th quotes flour at \$10 to \$11; bacon and hams, 31c. 3/4 pound; salt, 12c. 3/4 sack; brown sugar, 8c. to 12c. no cotton to be had; and cotton, 8c. for Upland. Generally, provisions are more abundant than is supposed at the North, throughout all the South Atlantic States.

## THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Canada Gazette authorizes the formation of the following new military companies, viz:—

One Volunteer Militia Rifle Company at Port Colborne, on the Welland Canal, to be styled "The Volunteer Rifle Company of Port Colborne." To be Captain: J. W. Verner, Esq.

One Volunteer Company of Engineers at Quebec, under the provisions of Section 29 of the Consolidated Militia Law. To be Captain: Thomas Devine, Esq., Civil Service.

One Volunteer Militia Rifle Company at Quebec, to be styled "The 2nd Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Quebec." To be Captain: Lieut. Colonel Charles Deschamps, of the second Battalion, Rouville Militia.

One Volunteer Militia Rifle Company at Lennoxville, to be styled "The 2nd Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Lennoxville." To be Captain: Major Benjamin Morris, of the 1st Battalion, Richmond.

One Volunteer Militia Rifle Company at Aylmer, Ontario, to be styled "The 1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Aylmer." To be Captain: Alfred Driscoll, Esq.

One Volunteer Militia Rifle Company at Toronto. To be Captain: Lewis W. Oak Esq., late Lieutenant, 71st Regiment.

From the Hamilton and London papers we learn that the men employed on the Great Western Railway have formed themselves into a Rifle Regiment which is under the command of G. J. Brydges, Managing Director of the Company. The regiment is now eight hundred strong, and the detachments at various places are being drilled.

In Toronto the Globe informs us, a meeting of the men employed by the Grand Trunk took place on Wednesday last, Mr. C. R. Christie, Superintendent of the Western Section of the Line in the chair. One hundred and fifty men at once came forward and declared their readiness to join the corps. It is anticipated that the number will increase to about four hundred.

The Journal de Quebec informs us that the Government have chosen the old custom house in Champlain street as a place for drilling the volunteers.

The people of Brandon have formed a Rifle Company. At a meeting held last evening, they elected their non-commissioned officers and passed by-laws.

Toronto.—The Leader of Monday says: The military spirit of our people is evidently becoming aroused. On every hand measures of self-defence are being adopted.

The active volunteer force is recruiting large numbers to its numbers; new companies are being formed everywhere and the old ones filled up; the privateers are most anxious in mastering the details of

the drill, and the officers are directing their attention to the study of military tactics of a higher order. The voluntary force, too, is awakening from its slumbers.

These are cheering signs which prove that the country is fully alive to the danger of being lulled into false ideas of security, and that its spirit is fully equal to that which caused the most able, in 1873, turned out to repel the hostile invader.

In Toronto the spirit is manifested everywhere, and among all classes, showing itself in the military matters which are held every day. Saturday, for instance, was a day among our embryo soldiers, and at night military matters formed almost the sole theme of conversation in public places.

A NAVAL CORPS IN TORONTO.—A project, which is moving with considerable force, is on foot for organizing a corps for naval service on the lake. The nucleus for such a force already exists in the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the members of which are well adapted for any service requiring a knowledge of the coast, and of tactical affairs generally. Mr. Armstrong, the secretary of the club, is, we learn, on desiring to procure the names of those willing to serve. The Hon. Capt. Emsley is spoken of as the commander of the corps, which we hope soon to see fully organized.

Leader.

## GRAND TRUNK VOLUNTEERS.—We understand that Mr. Freer, the energetic and popular superintendent of the Eastern section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Richmond, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, is organizing all the hands on the line so as to make an efficient volunteer corps should their services ever be required. The employees at Point St. Charles and vicinity alone, will, we are told, be strong enough to make a battalion.—Quebec Mercury.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Gen. Williams and staff, with the exception of Col. Napier, paid a visit to Collingwood on Saturday, for the purpose of examining its capabilities as a naval depot for Lake Huron. The party left on the morning train for the Northern Railway. On their arrival at Collingwood a sail boat boat was procured, and the General and staff cruised around the harbor, minutely examining the various points on which it may be desirable to erect fortifications, &c. On Saturday Col. Napier left by the morning train for London.—Globe.

## THE NORTH BRITON.

Extract from a letter dated Papebino, Nov. 28th, 1861:

"To Messrs. Allan, Roe & Co., Quebec:

"As our information relative to the North Briton must interest all parties concerned, as well as the public generally, I beg to inform you that Capt. Romell, of the late 10th, of New Carlisle, has kindly furnished me with the following information:

"He left Mingan at 2 p. m. on Friday, the 22nd inst. He considers the hall safe for the winter, as she has launched up and would be sheltered. The second officer was progressing satisfactorily in seeing the rigging. The mainmast was gone, and they spoke of cutting away the other masts. A considerable portion of the cabin furniture, plate, &c., was landed in safety. About 800 barrels of butter, and a quantity of short pork, had been landed not damaged. A quantity of flour had been landed in a damaged state and sold at \$4 1/2 per barrel.

"J. J. Verner, Lloyd's Agent."

## AN OUTSPOKEN IRISH PRIEST.

(From the Downshire Protestant.)

Archdeacon Fitzgerald, the priest of Rathkale, is honest and outspoken. He says openly, what many of his reverend brethren say privately. The Palladium riots have afforded him an opportunity of publishing and circulating a remarkable letter to the Bishop of the diocese.

It has frequently been used as a charge against Irish priests, that if true to their religion, they would be false to their caste, in any matter in which the interest of Popery might be subserved by such a course. Such a charge has always been indignantly repudiated. Can this be done, after Fitzgerald's letter?

He refers to the acquittal of Priest Challoner, tried for saying Mass, when to say Mass was a penal offence, and says:—"No matter how clear the proof that Challoner said Mass, no matter how convincing the charge of the Judge, that the fact amounted to high treason in the eyes of the law, the (Roman) Catholic juror would have been a peevish wretch who should dare to acquit an Orangeman!"

The Rev. Mr. Waller and the Scriptural readers are "Spiritual Things" and "Palatinate mountebanks." "If" says this priest, "a parcel of wretches were placed in the house of a poor man to poison his children, and if that poor man caught the poisoner and gave him a kicking with a stick, would it be his duty to say, 'I should be sorry, indeed, if it were only for his grand uncle's sake, that the children of Palladium should receive either a dog's knock or a kicking. But even if it should happen that a man were indicted for assault of a spiritual prisoner, under the circumstances stated above, if I were a (Roman) Catholic jurymen, I would, without leaving the box, acquit the prisoner.'"

No wonder clergymen and landlords have been shot, after altar dedications; and no wonder the Popish people have scorned the murderers, or juries refused to convict them.

Archdeacon Fitzgerald is only propounding the Moral Theology of Rome. We are by no means prepared to rub our eyes, and look with astonished gaze at such a repugnant position. We rather pity the ignorance of professing Protestants who know so little of the Popish religion as to attribute to the priests of Rome doctrines so horrid to hell; and thinks the sooner they can be sent there, the better for all parties concerned.

## THE DERRYMAUGH ROMISH TRIALS.

The Liverpool Herald is happy to be able to state that, on Monday last, the Derrymaugh Romish trials were again being magnificently held at Lurgan. The Protestants, in this case, were the prosecutors of Romanists, who were all committed for trial. All the jeanneries of the Romish clergy, General O'Hagan, and the persecuting policy of the Irish Government against the Protestants of that country, could not crush the justice of an honest cause, as now appears that the Romanists were alone to blame for the Derrymaugh contemplated attack on Protestantism, and that the Protestants were not a party to the trial. Would that English Protestants and English Orangemen might take example from their persecuted brethren across the water, and stand boldly and united in defence of their rights, and not suffer themselves to be insulted and every day, and at every opportunity, from the common constable to the stipendiary magistrate.

## New Advertisements.

French Groceries—R. Gordon.  
Facts for the People—S. S. Martin.  
Grammar School Examination—A. B.  
Tom Mott—H. S. T. T. T.  
Twenty Dollars Reward—R. Gordon.  
To Farmers—Geo. Ritchie.  
Professional Card—John Finn.  
Dress—Geo. Ritchie.  
Professional Card—S. J. Bull.  
Remedies—S. J. Bull.  
Bazaar—John St. Presbyterian Church.  
Real Estate for Sale—M. Nally.

The steamship Athina.

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